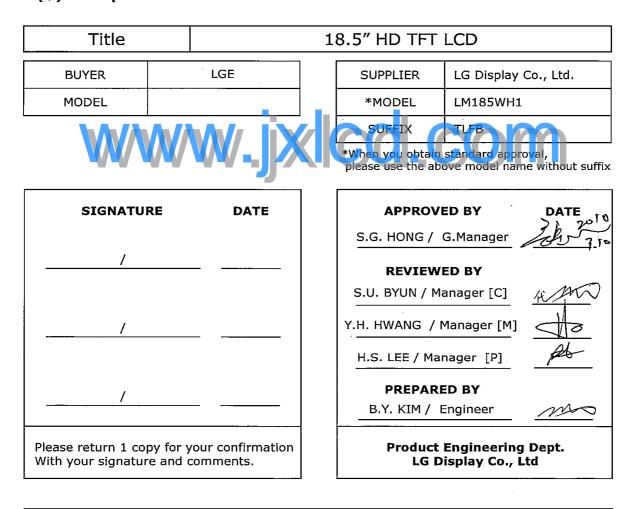
C LG Display

LM185WH1 Liquid Crystal Display

Product Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

() Preliminary Specification
 () Final Specification



Ver. 1.0

MAR., 09, 2010

1/32



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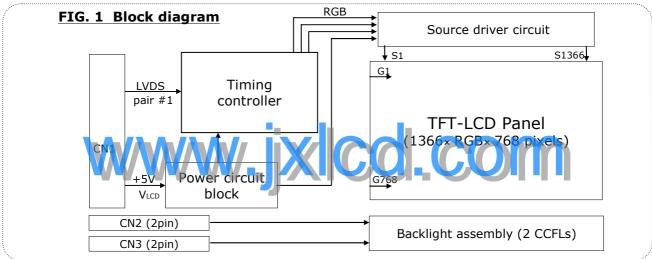
Record of revisions

Revision No	Date	Page	Description					
	OCT.,29,2009		Preliminary Specificat	tions				
	NOV.,30,2009	6	Changed max. values & power consumptio		suppl	y inpu	it current	
			→ Before					
			Parameter	Symbol		Value	es	
				Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	
			Power Supply	I _{LCD-MOSAIC}	-	720	830	
			Input Current	I _{LCD-BLACK}	-	900	1035	
			Power Consumption	P _{LCD}	-	3.60	4.15	
			→ After					
			Parameter	Symbol		Value	es	
			Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	
			Power Supply	I _{LCD-MOSAIC}	-	720	940	
_			Input Current	I _{LCD-BLACK}	-	900	1170	
			Power Consumption	PLCD	A	3.60	4.70	
	DEC.,03,2009	.	Final Specifications					
	JAN.,12,2010	27	Change wire length d & Mark total wire leng		.0)			
			Change COF location 113.8, 4.2, 105.4 \rightarrow					
	FEB.,22,2010	4, 20	Change the luminanc Min(200), Typ(250) -			(280)		
Ver 1.0	MAR.,09,2010		Final Specifications					



1. General description

LM185WH1-TLFB is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. It has a 18.5 inch diagonally measured active display area with HD resolution (768 vertical by 1366 horizontal pixel array) Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 16,7M colors with Advanced-FRC(Frame Rate Control). It has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. FPD Link or compatible must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip. It is intended to support applications where thin thickness, wide viewing angle, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LM185WH1-TLFB characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as monitors.



General features

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Surface treatments Hard coating (3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer					
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, Normally White				
Weight	1370 g (Typ.)				
Power Consumption	Total 13.66W(Typ.), (3.60 W@V _{LCD} , 10.06W@I _{BL} = 7.5 mA)				
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	R/L 170(Typ.), U/D 160(Typ.)				
Luminance, white	280 cd/m ² (Center 1Point, typ)				
Color depth	16.7M colors				
Interface	LVDS 1Port				
Pixel Format	1366 horizontal By 768 vertical Pixels. RGB stripe arrangement				
Pixel Pitch	0.10*RGB(H)mm x 0.30(V)mm				
Outline Dimension	430.4(H) x 254.6(V) x 13.0(D) mm(Typ.)				
Active screen size	18.51 inches (470.1mm) diagonal				



2. Absolute maximum ratings

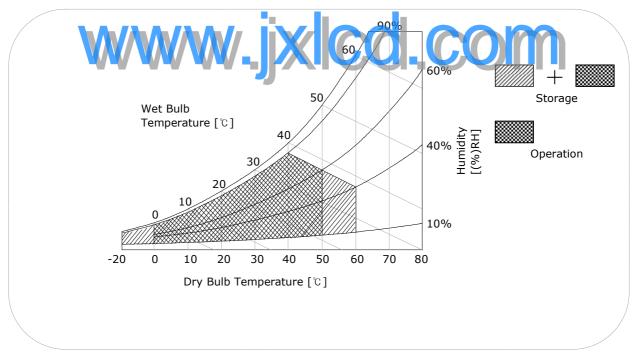
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Daramatar	Symbol	Val	ues	Unito	Notoc	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes	
Power Supply Input Voltage	V _{LCD}	-0.3	+6.0	Vdc	At 25℃	
Operating Temperature	T _{OP}	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-20	60	°C	1	
Operating Ambient Humidity	H _{OP}	10	90	%RH	L	
Storage Humidity	H _{s⊤}	10	90	%RH		

Note : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be 39 % Max, and no condensation of water.

FIG. 2 Temperature and relative humidity



3. Electrical specifications

3-1. Electrical characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the CCFL/Backlight, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCDs.

Table 2. Electrical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol		Values	Unit	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	V _{LCD}	4.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	V _{LCD}	-	-	0.3	V	3
Power Supply Input Current	I _{LCD-MOSAIC}	-	720	940	mA	1
	I _{LCD-BLACK}	-	900	1170	mA	2
Power Consumption	P _{LCD}	-	3.60	4.70	Watt	1
Inrush current	I _{RUSH}	-	-	3.0	A	4

Note :

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the VLCD=5.0V, $25 \pm 2 \circ C$, f_V =60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_v is the frame frequency.
- The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
 Permissive power ripple should be measured under VCC=5.0V, 25 °C, f, (frame frequency)=75Hz condition and At that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20MHz.
- 4. The duration of rush current is about 5ms and rising time of power Input is 500 $us \pm 20\%$.

FIG.3 pattern for Electrical characteristics

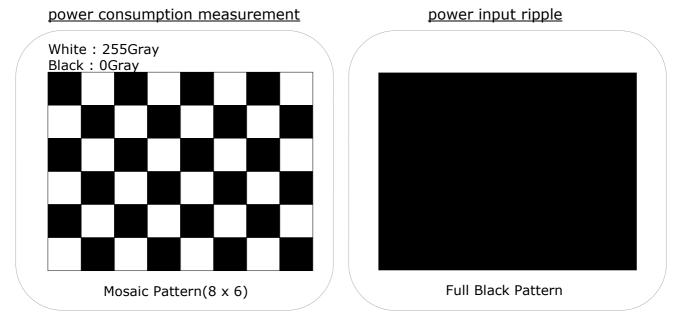




Table 3. Electrical characteristics

Parameter		Symbol		Values	Unit	Notes	
•	arameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Onic	NOLES
LAMP :							
Operating Voltage		V_{BL}	655 (8.0mA)	670 (7.5mA)	810 (2.5mA)	V _{RMS}	1, 2
Operating Current		I _{BL}	2.5	7.5	8.0	mA _{RMS}	1
Establishe	Established Starting Voltage						1, 3
	at 25 ℃				1100	V _{RMS}	
	at 0 ℃				1400	V _{RMS}	
Operating	Frequency	f _{BL}	40	60	70	kHz	4
Discharge Stabilization Time		Τ _s	-	-	3	Min	1, 5
Power Consumption		P _{BL}		10.06	11.07	Watt	6
Life Time			50,000	-		Hrs	1, 7

Note :

The design of the inverter must have specifications for the lamp in LCD Assembly. The performance of the Lamp in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD-Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in you instrument.

- Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire. If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.
 - 1. Specified values are for a single lamp.
 - 2. Operating voltage is measured at 25 \pm 2 °C. The variance of the voltage is \pm 10%.
 - 3. The voltage above $V_{\rm S}$ should be applied to the lamps for more than 1 second for start-up. (Inverter open voltage must be more than lamp starting voltage.)

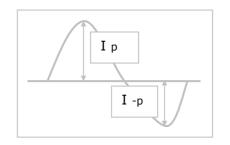
Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.

- 4. Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
- 5. Let's define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%. T_s is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
- 6. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current. ($P_{BL} = V_{BL} \times I_{BL} \times N_{Lamp}$)
- 7. The life is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at 25 ± 2 °C.



Note :

- 8. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform (Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%). Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave. Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp, are following. It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
 - a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
 - b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $\sqrt{2} \pm 10\%$.
 - * Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



* Asymmetry rate:
I $_{\rm p}$ – I $_{\rm -p}$ / I $_{\rm rms}$ x 100%
* Distortion rate
I $_{\rm p}$ (or I $_{\rm -p}$) / I $_{\rm rms}$

- 9. The inverter which is combined with this LCM, is highly recommended to connect coupling(ballast) condenser at the high voltage output side. When you use the inverter which has not coupling(ballast) condenser, it may cause abnormal lamp lighting because of biased mercury as time goes.
- 10.In case of edgy type back light with over 2 parallel lamps, input current and voltage wave form should be synchronized

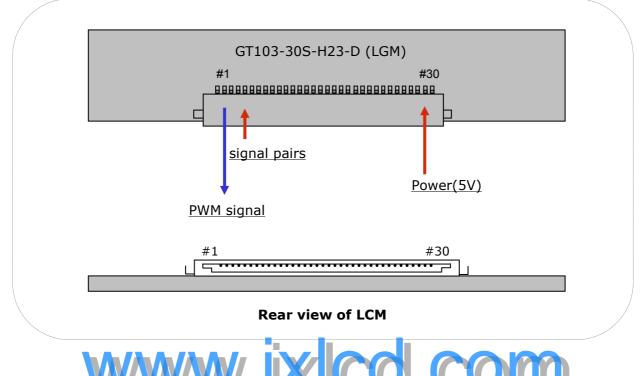
3-2. Interface connections

LCD connector(CN1) : GT103-30S-H23-D (LGM), IS100-L30B-C23 (UJU) Mating connector : FI-X30H and FI-X30HL (JAE) or Equivalent

Pin No	Symbol	Description			
1	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)			
2	PWM_OUT	Reference signal for inverter control			
3	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)			
4	GND	Ground			
5	RX0-	Minus signal of channel 0 (LVDS)			
6	RX0+	Plus signal of channel 0 (LVDS)			
7	GND	Ground			
8	RX1-	Minus signal of channel 1 (LVDS)			
9	RX1+	Plus signal of channel 1 (LVDS)			
10	GND	Ground			
11	RX2-	Minus signal of channel 2 (LVDS)			
12	RX2	Plus signal of channel 2 (LVDS)			
13	GND	Ground			
14	RXCLK-	Minus signal of clock channel (LVDS)			
15	RXCLK+	Plus signal of clock channel (LVDS)			
16	GND	Ground			
17	RX3-	Minus signal of channel 3 (LVDS)			
18	RX3+	Plus signal of channel 3 (LVDS)			
19	GND	Ground			
20	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)			
21	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)			
22	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)			
23	GND	Ground			
24	GND	Ground			
25	GND	Ground			
26	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)			
27	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)			
28	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)			
29	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)			
30	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)			

Table 4. Module connector(CN1) pin configuration

FIG. 4 Connector diagram



Note:

- 1. NC: No Connection.
- 2. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and to Vss which should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.
- 3. All V_{LCD} (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 4. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the IEA 664 Standard.
- 5. PWM_OUT is a reference signal for inverter control. This PWM signal is synchronized with vertical frequency. Its frequency is 3 times of vertical frequency, and its duty ratio is 50%. If the system don't use this pin, do not connect.

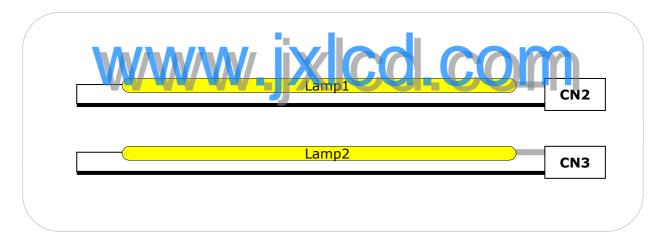
The backlight interface connector is a model 35001HS-02LD manufactured by YEONHO. The mating connector part number are 35001WR-02L(2pin) or equivalent. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 5. Backlight connector pin configuration(CN2,CN3)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	High Voltage for Lamp	1
2	LV	Low Voltage for Lamp	2

Notes: 1. The high voltage power terminal is colored gray.2. The low voltage pin color is black.

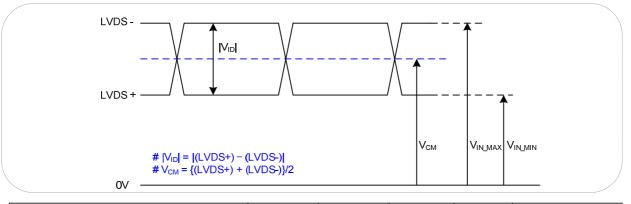
FIG. 5 Backlight connector diagram



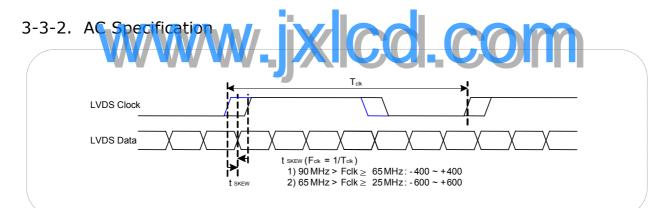


3-3. LVDS characteristics

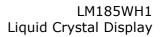
3-3-1. DC Specification



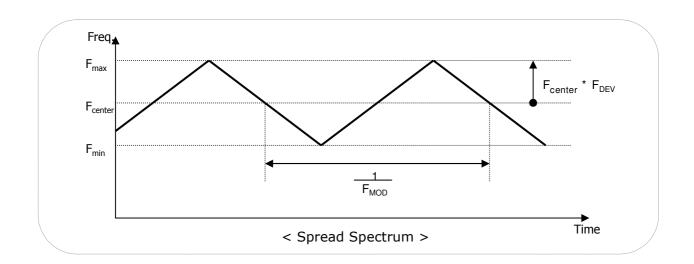
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V _{CM}	0.6	1.8	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V _{IN}	0.3	2.1	V	-



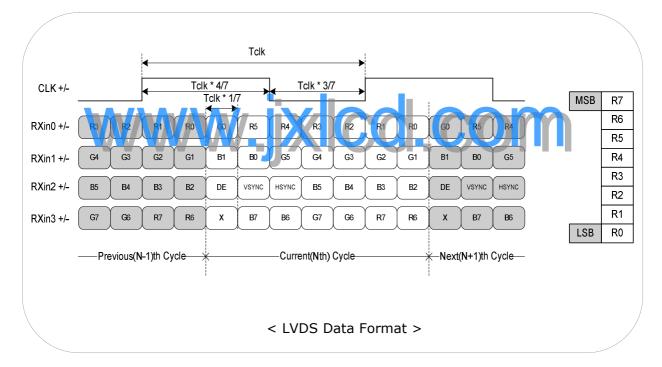
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t _{skew}	- 400	+ 400	ps	90MHz > Fclk \ge 65MHz
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t _{skew}	- 600	+ 600	ps	$65MHz > Fclk \ge 25MHz$
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC	F _{DEV}	-	± 3	%	-
Maximum modulation frequency of input clock during SSC	F _{MOD}	-	200	KHz	-







3-3-3. LVDS Data format



Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal	Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal
1	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	29	GND	Ground pin for TTL
2	D5	TTL Input (R7)	30	D26	TTL Input (DE)
3	D6	TTL Input (R5)	31	T _x CLKIN	TTL Level clock Input
4	D7	TTL Input (G0)	32	PWR DWN	Power Down Input
5	GND	Ground pin for TTL	33	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL
6	D8	TTL Input (G1)	34	PLL VCC	Power Supply for PLL
7	D9	TTL Input (G2)	35	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL
8	D10	TTL Input (G6)	36	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
9	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	37	TxOUT3+	Positive LVDS differential data output 3
10	D11	TTL Input (G7)	38	TxOUT3-	Negative LVDS differential data output 3
11	D12	TTL Input (G3)	39	T _X CLKOUT+	Positive LVDS differential clock output
12	D13	TTL Input (G4)	40	T _X CLKOUT-	Negative LVDS differential clock output
13	GND	Ground pin for TTL	41	T _x OUT2+	Positive LVDS differential data output 2
14	D14	TTL Input (G5)	42	T _x OUT2-	Negative LVDS differential data output 2
15	D15	TTL Input (B0)	43	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
16	D16	TTL Input (B6)	44	LVDS VCC	Power Supply for LVDS
17	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	45	T _X OUT1+	Positive LVDS differential data output 1
18	D17	TTL Input (B7)	46	T _x OUT1-	Negative LVDS differential data output 1
19	D18	TTL Input (B1)	47	T _x OUT0+	Positive LVDS differential data output 0
20	D19	TTL Input (B2)	48	T _x OUT0-	Negative LVDS differential data output 0
21	GND	Ground pin for TTL Input	49	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
22	D20	TTL Input (B3)	50	D27	TTL Input (R6)
23	D21	TTL Input (B4)	51	D0	TTL Input (R0)
24	D22	TTL Input (B5)	52	D1	TTL Input (R1)
25	D23	TTL Input (RSVD)	53	GND	Ground pin for TTL
26	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	54	D2	TTL Input (R2)
27	D24	TTL Input (HSYNC)	55	D3	TTL Input (R3)
28	D25	TTL Input (VSYNC)	56	D4	TTL Input (R4)

Table 6. Required signal assignment for Flat Link(NS:DS90CF383) transmitter

Notes : Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions.



3-4. Signal timing specifications

This is the signal timing required at the input of the User connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

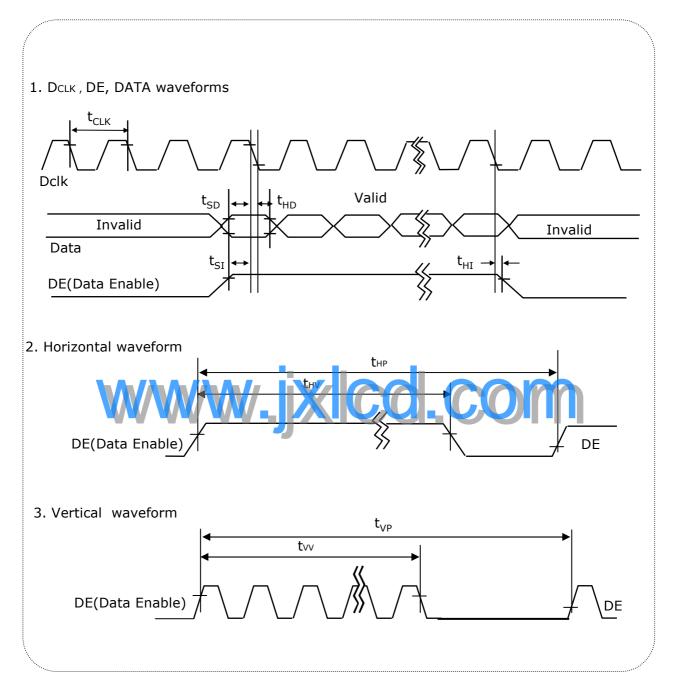
Table 7. Timing table

Para	ameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	Period	t _{CLK}	11.1	13.0	16.2	ns	
D _{CLK}	Frequency	f _{CLK}	61.6	77.0	90.0	MHz	
	Horizontal Valid	t _{HV}	1366	1366	1366	÷	
Horizontal	H Period Total	t _{HP}	1430	1608	2044	t _{CLK}	
	Hsync Frequency	f _H	38.3	47.9	62.0	kHz	
	Vertical Valid	t _{vv}	768	768	768	÷	
Vertical	V Period Total	t _{VP}	776	798	1108	t _{HP}	
	Vsync Frequency	Ť	48	60	76	Hz	
DE V	DE Setup Time	t _{SI}					
(Data Enable)	DE Hold Time	t _{HI}	4	-	-	ns	For D _{CLK}
Data	Data Setup Time	t _{sD}	4	-	-	20	For D
	Data Hold Time	t _{HD}	4	-	-	ns	For D _{CLK}

Note:

- 1. LM185WH1-TLFB is DE Only mode operation. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on LCD normal operation.
- 2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
- 3. Horizontal period should be even.

3-5. Signal timing waveforms





3-6. Color input data reference

The brightness of each primary color (red,green and blue) is based on the 8bit gray scale data input for the color ; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 8. Color data reference

											Inp	out	Сс	lor	Da	ata									
	Color				Re	ed							Gre	een							Bl	ue			
	Color	_	SB				_	LS		_	SB		_			LS			SB		_		_	LS	_
				R5			_		_	_		_	G4				_	Β7						Β1	
Basic Color	Black Red (255) Green (255) Blue (255) Cyan Magenta Yellow White	0 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1													
Red	Red(000) Dark Red(001) Red(002) Red(253) Red(254) Red(255) Bright	0 0 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 2 - 0 1 1	0 1 0 - 1 0 1	000-1000	000 1000	00010000	000	000 - 000	000-1000	000-0-000	00011000	0 0 - - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0 0	0 0 - - 0 0 0	0 0 - - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0
Green	Green(000) Dark Green(001) Green(002) Green(253) Green(254) Green(255)Bright	000-000	000-000	000-000	000-000	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	000-000	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 - 1 0 1	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - - 0 0 0	0 0 - - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0
Blue	Blue(000) Dark Blue(001) Blue(002) Blue(253) Blue(254) Blue(255) Bright	000-000	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - - 0 0 0	000-000	0 0 - 0 0 0	000-000	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	00000	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - 1 1 1	0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 - - 1 0 1

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3-7. Power sequence

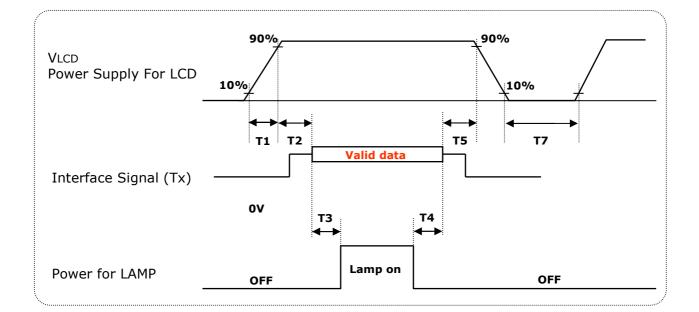


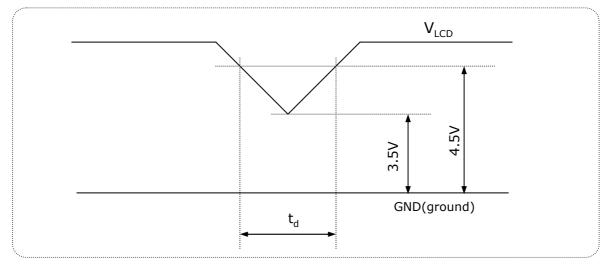
Table 9. Power sequ	Table 9. Power sequence											
Parameter		Values		Units								
	Min 🌱	Тур	Max									
T1	0.5	-	10	ms								
T2	0.01	-	50	ms								
Т3	500	-	-	ms								
T4	200	-	-	ms								
Т5	0.01	-	50	ms								
Τ7	1	-	-	S								

Notes :

- 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD $V_{\rm LCD}$ to 0V.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD an interface signal are valid.

3-8. V_{LCD} Power dip condition

FIG. 6 Power dip condition



1) Dip condition



 V_{LCD} -dip conditions should also follow the Power On/Off conditions for supply voltage.



4. Optical specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25 °C.

Table 10. Optical characteristics	Ta= 25℃, V _{LCD} =5.0V, fV=60Hz f _{CLK} = 77.0MHz, IBL=7.5mA
-----------------------------------	--

Dav		tou	Curren			Values		Units	Notos
Pal	ame	lei	Symt		Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio			CR		600	1000	-		1 (PR-880)
Surface Lumin	ance	e, white	L _{WH}		230	280	-	cd/m ²	2 (PR-880)
Luminance Va	ce Variation		δ _{WHITE} 9P		75			%	3 (PR-880)
Response Time	0	Rise Time	Tr _R		-	1.1	2.6	ms	4
		Decay Time	Tr _D)	-	3.9	7.4	ms	(RD80S)
		RED	Rx			0.644	_		
Color Coordinates			Ry			0.335	_		
		GREEN	Gx			0.304			
			Gy		Тур	0. <mark>6</mark> 13	Тур		(PR-650)
[CIE1931]	BLUE	Bx By			0.146 0.071	+0.03	m	(FK-050)	
			Wx			0.313	-		-
		WHITE	Wy			0.329	-		
Viewing Angle	(CR	>5)							
x ax	is, ri	ght(ø=0°)	θr		75	88		Degree	
x axi	is, le	eft (φ=180°)	θΙ		75	88			
y axi	is, u	p (ø=90°)	θu		70	85			
у ах	kis, c	lown (ø=270°)	θd		70	85			5
Viewing Angle	(CR	>10)							(PR-880)
x axi	is, ri	ght(ø=0°)	θr		70	85		Degree	
x ax	is, le	ft (φ=180°)	θl		70	85			
y axi	is, u	p (ø=90°)	θu		60	75			
y axi	is, d	own (ø=270°)	θd		70	85			
Crosstalk							1.5	%	(PR880)
Luminance uni Angular depen	iform	nity - ce (TCO'03)	LR		-	-	1.7		6 (PR880)
Color grayscal	e lin	earity	∆u′v	<i>'</i>		0.018			8 (PR-650)

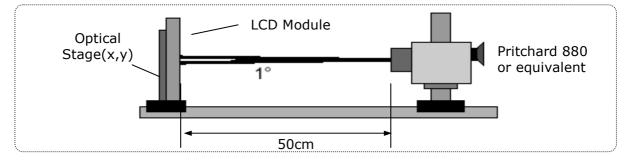
Ver. 1.0



The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0 °.

FIG. 7 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 7 Optical characteristic measurement equipment and method



Notes :

1. Contrast ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as : It is measured at center point(1)

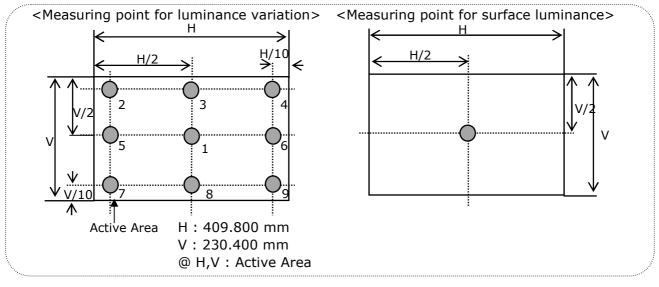
```
Contrast ratio = Surface luminance with all white pixels
Surface luminance with all black pixels
```

- Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1 point(1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 8.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ_{WHITE} is defined as

δ _{WHITE} = ------ *100 Maximum (P1,P2P9)

For more information see Figure 8.

FIG. 8 Luminance measuring point



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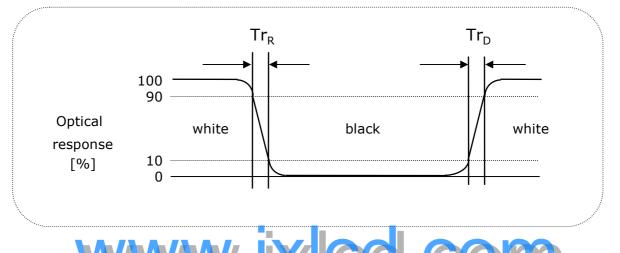


Notes :

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Decay Time, Tr_D) and from white to black (Rise Time, Tr_R) The sampling rate is 2,500 sample/sec. For additional information see FIG. 9.

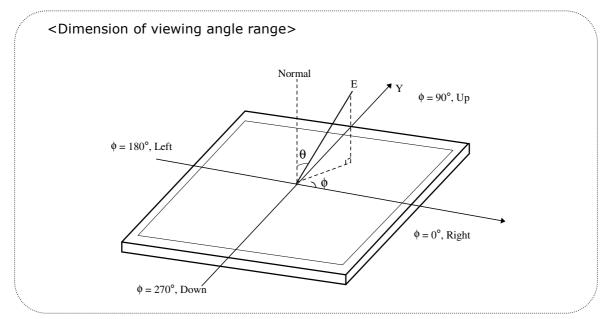
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for each gray to gray.

FIG. 9 Response time



5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10 or 5. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG. 10.

FIG. 10 Viewing angle



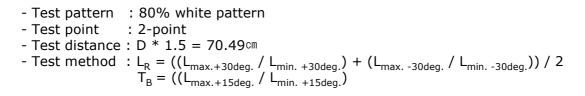
MAR., 09, 2010



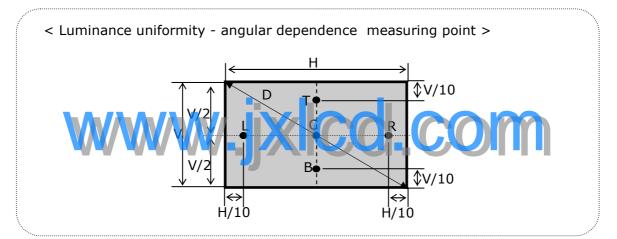
Notes :

6. Luminance Uniformity - angular – dependence (LR& TB)

TCO '03 Luminance uniformity – angular dependence, is the capacity of the VDU to present the same Luminance level independently of the viewing direction. The angular-dependent luminance uniformity is calculated as the ratio of maximum luminance to minimum luminance in the specified measurement areas.







7. Gray scale specification

Table 11. Gray scale

Gray level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.10
L31	0.97
L63	4.43
L95	11.06
L127	21.13
L159	38.44
L191	52.50
L223	74.15
L255	100



Notes :

8. Color grayscale linearity , $\triangle u'v'$ is defined as

$$\sqrt{(u'_{A} - u'_{B})^{2} + (v'_{A} - v'_{B})^{2}}$$

Where indices A and B are the two gray levels found to have the largest color differences between them.

i.e. get the largest $\bigtriangleup u'$ and $\bigtriangleup v'$ of each 6pairs of u' and v' and calculate $\bigtriangleup u'v'$.

-Test pattern :

100% full white pattern with a test pattern as shown FIG.12 Squares of 40mm by 40mm in size, filled with 255, 225, 195, 165, 135 and 105 grayscale steps should be arranged in the center of the screen.

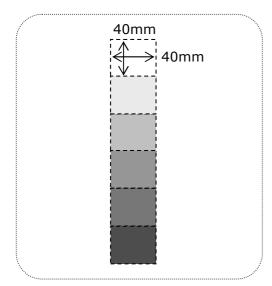
-Test method :

First gray step :

Move a square of 255 gray level should be moved into the center of the screen and measure luminance and u' and v' coordinates.



FIG. 12 Color grayscale linearity





5. Mechanical characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

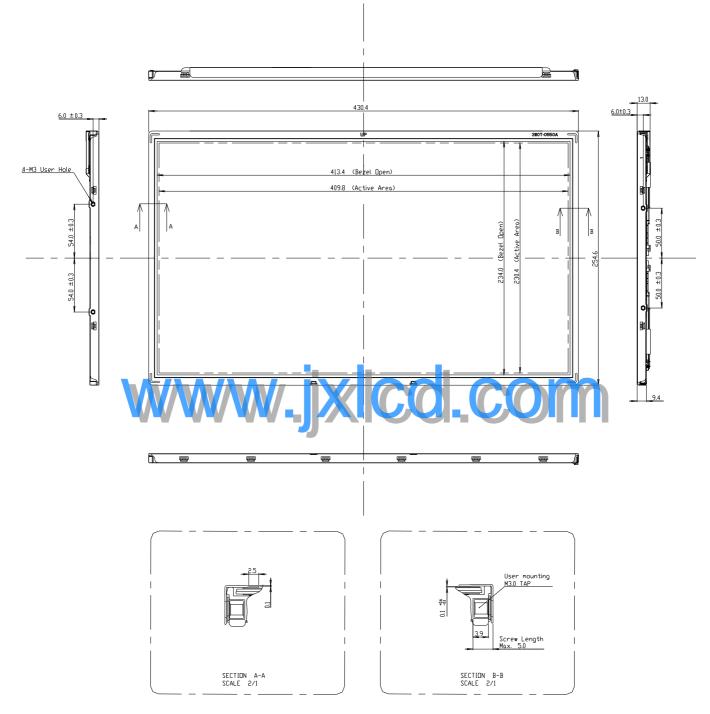
Table 12. Mechanical characteristics

	Horizontal	430.4 mm				
Outline dimension	Vertical	254.6 mm				
	Depth	13.0 mm				
Bezel area	Horizontal	413.4 mm				
	Vertical	234.0 mm				
Active display area	Horizontal	409.800 mm				
Active display area	Vertical	230.400 mm				
Weight	1370 g (Typ.) 1440 g (Max)					
Surface treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer					

Notes : Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

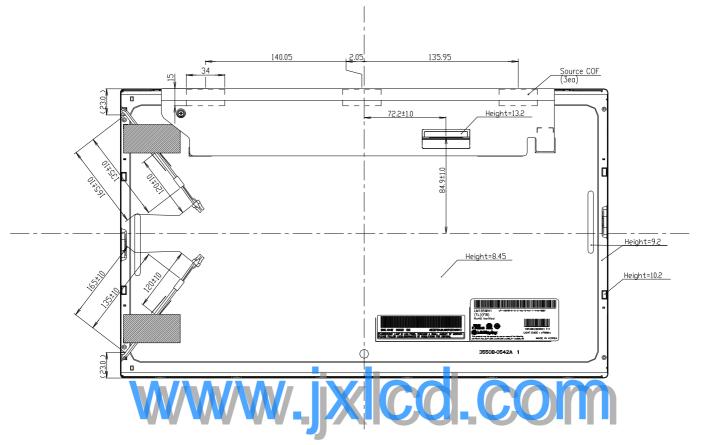


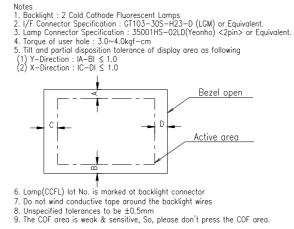






<REAR VIEW>





6. Reliability

No	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60℃ 240hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20℃ 240hrs
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50℃ 50%RH 240hrs
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0℃ 240hrs
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0GRMS Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 30 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 120G Waveform : half sine wave, 2msec Direction : $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ One time each direction
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3,048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)
{ Result e	evaluation criteria	

{ Result evaluation criteria }



7. International standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1st Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition,
 European Committee for Electro-technical Standardization(CENELEC)
 European Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- d) RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 January 2003

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHZ to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI),1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment, European Committee for Electro-technical Standardization.(CENELEC), 1998 (Including A1: 2000)

8. Packing

8-1. Designation of lot mark

a) Lot mark





D : Year F ~ M : Serial No.

Note:

1. Year

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

2. Month

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	В	С
				J								

b) Location of lot mark

Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module. This is subject to change without prior notice.

8-2. Packing form

- a) Package quantity in one box : 12 pcs
- b) Box size : 350 mm X 300 mm X 470 mm

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9. Precautions

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1. Mounting Precautions

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the Module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2. Operating precautions

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage : $V=\pm 200 \text{mV}(\text{Over and under shoot voltage})$
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can not be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw (if not, it causes metal foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.



9-3. Electrostatic discharge control

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. Precautions for strong light exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. Storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5° and 35° at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object. It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. Handling precautions for protection film

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.